

to \$3,000 in 1883. Ten years later, the school was incorporated under its present title, "Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute."

At the time of the opening of Tuskegee, in 1881, there was practically no school in Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, or Texas, that gave attention to industrial education which was the feature of the work at Hampton under General Armstrong.

Raised a Storm of Protest

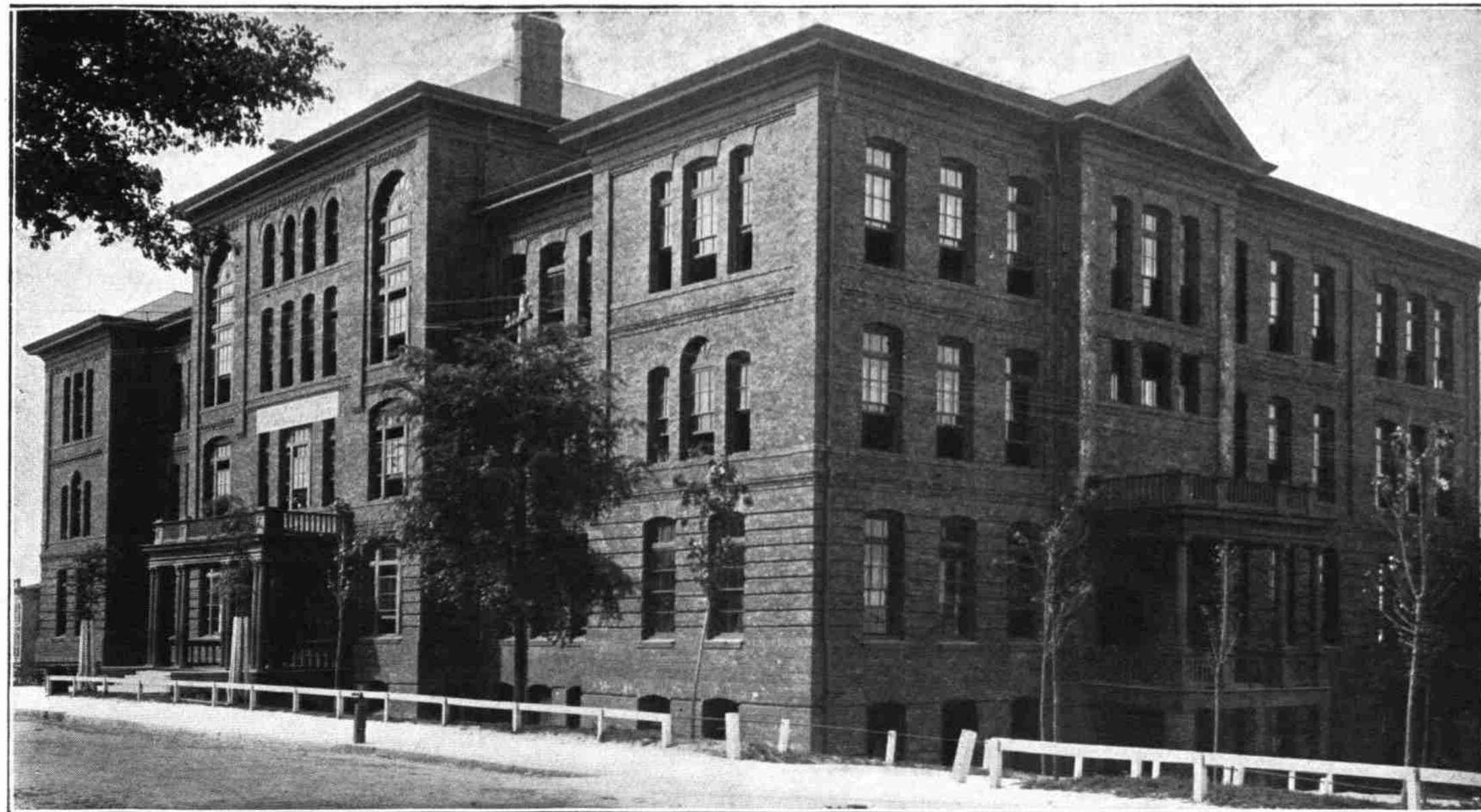
Among the colored people of the state it was "noised about" that no student, however well-to-do his parents might be, could attend Tuskegee unless he studied a trade as well as "the three R's." This raised a storm of protest, and by letter, by messenger, the young teacher was informed that "the more books, the larger they were, and longer the titles printed upon them, the more pleased the students and their parents would be."

This illuminating information showed the principal the importance of using every opportunity to travel about the state addressing the colored people, and for the first ten years of Tuskegee his time and energy was largely spent in convincing the people of the South and of the North of the value of industrial training, and showing the inadequacies of the traditional teaching.

A Record Without a Parallel

The record of Tuskegee has been without a parallel in the history of the education of the Negro. The young, comparatively unknown teacher of 1881 has become in less than thirty years the best-known man of his race, and the acknowledged leader of the Negro people. A sketch of the marvelous life history of Dr. Washington is given elsewhere in this book, and need not be rehearsed here.

The school has grown from 1 teacher and 30 pupils in 1881, to an enrollment of 145 teachers and 1,621 students, in all



C. P. HUNTINGTON MEMORIAL HALL, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, TUSKEGEE, ALA.

departments, in 1908. There are three principal departments, the Industrial (composed of thirty-seven divisions), the Academic, and the Bible Training School. Each student takes industrial work along with the academic studies.

The Object of Tuskegee

The object of Tuskegee Institute is to furnish young colored men and women an opportunity to acquire thorough moral, literary, and industrial training, so that when they go out from Tuskegee Institute, by putting into execution the practical ideas learned here, they may become the real leaders of their communities and thus bring about healthier moral and material conditions. The institution also aims, through the Phelps Hall Bible Training School, to better fit young men and women for the ministry and for other forms of Christian work. The constant aim is to so correlate the literary and industrial training that a student cannot get the one without the other.

The Property of the School

The property of the school consists of 100 buildings, 2,345 acres of land, 1,100 heads of live stock, and about 100 wagons and vehicles of various kinds. The property valuation is about